

OXYPLEURODON, Miers.

54. *Oxypleurodon stimpsoni*, Miers.

Miers, 'Challenger,' Brachyura, pp. 38, 39, pl. vi., fig. 1.

A small male, only 4 millim. in total length, was trawled near Colombo, Station 204; 180–217 fms.

Colour in life orange.

New to the Indian fauna.

PHYSACHÆUS, Alcock.

55. *Physachæus ctenurus*, Alcock.

Alcock, Carcinological Fauna of India, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIV., pt. ii., 1894, p. 175, pl. iii., figs. 2, 2a. and b., Ill. Zool. R. I. M. S. 'Investigator,' Crustacea, pt. iv., pl. xviii., fig. 1.

Colour in life pale salmon.

Off the Cochin coast. Station 197; 406 fms.

Order ISOPODA.

Family *Ægidæ*.56. *Æga*, Leach.

A single specimen of an *Æga*, closely allied to *Æga ventrosa*, Sars, and measuring 32 millim. in total length, was obtained at Station 184, 947 fms. When caught it was not adherent to any host. Colours in life, white and brown in patches.

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Noviciæ Indicæ XII.—*Description of a new genus of Orchidaceæ.*—

By D. PRAIN.

[Recd. 28th April, Read 6th May.]

Among the Orchids of Sikkim sent to Calcutta by Mr. Pantling during 1895, one of the most interesting was a singular little member of the tribe *Neottieæ*,—and within that tribe apparently most satisfactorily referable to the subtribe *Limodoreæ*—that did not seem to fit into any hitherto described genus. Mr. Pantling's specimens, with a figure made from a fresh plant, were sent to Dr. King, then absent in Europe, for comparison with the material preserved in the national herbarium at Kew. The result of this comparison was to confirm the writer's conclusion. A definition of the new genus that it is necessary to propose in order to accommodate the plant, with a description of the plant itself, are now given. The genus is named in honour of Mr. R. Pantling whose devotion to the study of this natural order is so well-known, and whose exertions have so largely extended our knowledge of the Sikkim Orchid-flora.

## NAT. ORD. ORCHIDACEÆ.

Tribe NEOTTIÆ; *Subtribe Limodoreæ.*

PANTLINGIA *Prain*, gen. nov. *Sepala* subaequalia, libera, linearia vel lineari-oblonga. *Petala* linearia patentia vel reflexa. *Labellum* in basi columnae sessile, transverse ellipticum, parum concavum, margine integro incurvum, facie superiore lineis 2 parallelis callosis prope basin orientibus, versus medium tamen obsolescentibus notatum. *Columna* parum incurva, apud antheram utrinque auriculata, ceterum exalata; facie anteriore medio laminâ breve transversâ horizontali, margine subtruncatâ vel parum emarginatâ, basi que processu linguaeformi carnosâ quam columnam ipsam dimidio brevior subrectâ transverse et inaequaliter 2-lobâ ornata. *Pollinia* paribus 2 basi cum rostello angusto ligulato confluentia.

Species singula, sikkimensis.

PANTLINGIA PARADOXA *Prain*. *Rhizome* short, about half as thick as a goose quill, pubescent. *Stems* 1-2, from 3-4 in. long, pubescent near base, otherwise glabrous, bearing about the middle a single ovate acute leaf .25 in. long. *Flowers* 2-3, racemose, .15 in., or with the ovaries 4-6 in. long; *bracts* ovate-acute about as long as the slender pedicels. *Lateral sepals* linear lying under and adpressed to the lip, dorsal longer than lateral linear-oblong slightly shorter than and adpressed to the column. *Petals* linear reflexed or spreading. *Lip* sessile on the base of the column, transversely elliptic, entire, slightly concave, the margins somewhat incurved; the upper surface with 2 elongated parallel calli beginning near the base and becoming obsolete about the middle. *Column* slightly bent forwards, with a rounded auricle on each side of the anther, otherwise wingless; its anterior surface bearing about the middle a short transverse horizontal subtruncate emarginate plate and, at its base just above the insertion of the lip, a sub-erect rigid transversely and unequally 2-lobed fleshy tongue-like process half as long as itself. *Anther* with a vertical suture; *pollinia* in two pairs, confluent by their bases with the narrow strap-shaped rostellum.

SIKKIM HIMALAYA: at Choongtong, elev. 6,000 feet.

The pollen masses are attached by their bases to the strap-shaped rostellum which is not detachable from the top of the stigma. They appear to fertilize the latter by the gradual absorption and disappearance of the rostellum. The nearest alliance of the genus is with *Limodorum* some of the species of which have small processes on the column in the situation of those that are so highly developed in this singular plant: the lip in *Limodorum* is however altogether different.